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ADVENTURES OF BRADY.

[From Schlman's Journal, October number, 1836.]

Samuel Brady, the hero of the following adventure, was only six feet in height, with light blue eyes, fair skin and dark hair. He was remarkably straight, an athletic, bold and vigorous backwoodsman, inured to all the toils and hardships of a frontier life, and had become very obnoxious to the Indians, from his numerous successful attacks on their war parties, and from shooting them in his hunting excursions, whenever they crossed his path, or came within reach of his rifle; for he was personally engaged in more hazardous contests with the savages, than any other man west of the mountains, except Daniel Boon. He was, in fact, 'an Indian hater,' as many of the early borderers were.—This class of men appear to have been more numerous in this region, than in any other portions of the frontiers, and this doubtless arose from the slaughter at Braddock's defeat, and the numerous murders and attacks on defenceless families that for many years followed this disaster. Brady was also a very successful trapper and hunter, and took more beavers than any of the Indians themselves. In one of his adventurous trapping excursions, to the waters of the Beaver river or Mahoning, which in early days so abounded with the animals of this species, that it took its name from this fact, it so happened that the Indians surprised him in his camp and took him prisoner. To have shot or tomhawked him on the spot, would have been but a small gratification to that of satiating their revenge by burning him at a slow fire, in presence of all the Indians of their village. He was therefore taken alive to their encampment, on the west bank of the beaver river, about a mile and a half from its mouth. After the usual exultations and rejoicings at the capture of a noted enemy, and causing him to run the gauntlet, a fire was prepared, near which Brady was placed, after being stripped naked, and with his hands unbound. Previously to tying him to the stake, a large circle was formed around him, consisting of men, women and children, dancing and yelling and uttering all manner of threats and abuse that their small knowledge of the English language could afford. The prisoner looked on these preparations for death, and on his savage foes, with a firm countenance and steady eye, meeting all their threats with a truly savage fortitude. In the midst of their dancing and rejoicing, a squaw of one of the chiefs came near him with a child in her arms. Quick as thought, he snatched the child from her and threw it into the midst of the flames. Horror-struck at the sudden outrage, the Indians simultaneously rushed to rescue the infant from the fire. In the midst of this confusion, Brady darted from the circle, overturning all that came in his way, and rushed into the thickets with the Indians at his heels. He ascended the steep side of the present hill, amidst a shower of bullets, and darting down the opposite declivity, secreted himself in the deep ravines and laurel thickets that abound for several miles to the west of it. His knowledge of the country and wonderful activity, enabled him to elude his enemies, and reach the settlements on the south of the Ohio river, which he crossed by swimming. The hill near whose base this adventure is said to have happened, still goes by his name; and the incident is often referred to by the traveller, as the coach is slowly dragged up its side.

Capt. Brady seems to have been as much the Daniel Boon of the north east part of the valley of the Ohio, as the other was of the south west, and the country is equally full of contradictory legends of his hardy adventures and hair-breadth escapes, although he has lacked a *Flint* to chronicle his fame, and to transmit to posterity in the glowing and beautiful language of that distinguished annalist of the West. From undoubted authority, it seems the following incident actually transpired in this vicinity. Brady's residence was Chartier's Creek, on the south side of the Ohio, as before noted in this diary; and being a man of herculean strength, activity and courage, he was generally selected as the leader of the hardy borderers in all their incursions into the Indian territory north of the river. On this occasion, which was about the year 1780, a large party of warriors from the falls of the Cuyahoga and the adjacent country, had made an inroad on the south side of the Ohio river, in the lower part of what is now Washington county, but which was then known as the settlement of 'Catfish camp,' after an old Indian of that name, who lived there when the whites first came into the country on the Monongahela river. This party had murdered several families, and with the plunder had recrossed the Ohio before effectual pursuit could be made. By Brady a party was directly summoned of his chosen followers, who hastened on after them, but the Indians having one or two days the start, he could not overtake them in time to arrest their return to their villages. Near the spot where the town of Lavenna now stands the Indians separated into two parties, one of which went north and the other west, to the falls of the Cuyahoga. Brady's men also divided; a part pursued the northern trail, and a part with their commander to the Indian village, lying on the river in the present township of Northampton, in Portage county. Although Brady made his approaches with the utmost caution, the Indians expecting a pursuit, were on the look out and ready to receive him, with numbers fourfold to those of Brady's party, whose only safety was in hasty retreat, which from the ardor of the pursuit, soon became a perfect flight. Brady directed his men to separate and each one take care of himself, but the Indians knowing Brady, and having a most inveterate hatred and dread of him, from the numerous chastisements which he had inflicted upon them, left all the others, and with united strength pursued him alone. The Cuyahoga here makes a wide bend to the south, including a large tract of several miles of surface, in the form of a peninsula; within this tract the pursuit was hotly contested. The Indians by extending their line to the right and left, forced him on to the bank of the stream. Having, in peaceable times, often hunted over this ground with the Indians, and knowing every turn of the Cuyahoga as familiarly as the villager knows the streets of his own hamlet, Brady directed his course to the river, at a spot where the whole stream is compressed, by the rocky cliffs, to a narrow channel of only twenty two feet across the top of the chasm, although it is considerably wider beneath, near the water, and its height more than twice that number of feet above the current. Through this pass the water rushes like a race horse, chafing and roaring at the confinement of its current by the rocky channel, while, a short distance above, the stream is at least fifty yards wide. As he approached the chasm, Brady, knowing that life or death was in the effort, concentrated his mighty powers, and leaped the stream at a single bound. It so happened, that in the opposite cliff, the leap was favored by a low place, into which he dropped, and grasping the bushes, he thus helped himself to ascend to the top of the cliff. The Indians, for a few moments, were lost in wonder, and before they had recovered their recollection, he was half way up the side of the opposite hill but still within reach of their rifles. They could easily have shot him at any moment before, but being bent on taking him alive, for torture, and to glut their long delayed revenge, they forbore the use of the rifle; but now seeing him likely to escape, they all fired upon him; one bullet wounded him severely in the hip, but not so badly as to prevent his progress. The Indians having to make a considerable circuit before they could cross the stream Brady advanced a good distance ahead. His limb was growing stiff from the wound, and as the Indians gained on him, he made for the pond which bears his name, and plunging in, swam under water a considerable distance, and come up under the trunk of a large oak, which had fallen into the pond. This, although leaving only a small breathing place to support life, still completely sheltered him from their sight.—The Indians, tracing him by the blood to the water, made diligent search all round the pond but finding no signs of his exit, finally came to the conclusion that he had sunk and was drowned. As they were at the time standing on the very tree beneath which he was concealed, Brady understanding their language, was very glad to hear the result of their deliberations, and after they had gone, weary, lame, and hungry, he made good his retreat to his own home. His followers also returned in safety. The chasm across which he leaped is in sight of the bridge where we crossed the Cuyahoga, and is known in all that region by the name of "Brady's Leap."

Mexican Anecdote of Indian Village.

In an Indian village far to the north, say the Indians, there lived in the old Spanish times a padre, a man of simple and retired habits, who labored to convert, and maintain the inhabitants in the Catholic faith.

He was beloved by the simple tribe among whom he was domesticated, and they did not fail to prove their good will by frequent presents of such trifles as they found were agreeable to him. They say that he was a great writer;—and occasionally received from the Indians of his parish a small quantity of finely colored dust which he made use of to dry his sermons and letters. Knowing how much the padre loved writing, they seldom returned from the mountains without bringing him some. It happened that once upon a time he had occasion to write to a friend of his living in the capital who was a jeweller, and did not fail to use his sand box. In returning an answer his knowing friend to his great surprise, bantered him with his great richness, saying that he dried the very ink on his paper with gold dust! This opened the simple padre's eyes. He sent for his Indian friend, and without divulging his newly acquired knowledge, begged them to get more of the fine bright sand. They nothing doubting did so. The demon of avarice began to whisper into the old man's ear, and warm the blood of his heart.—He begged for more and received it—and then more—till they had furnished him with several pounds weight. All entreaty that they would show him the locality where this bright dust was gathered, was resisted with calmness and steadiness for a long time. Alternate cajoling and menace were employed with equally bad success. At length, wearied out, they told that as they loved him, and saw he was disturbed in mind they would yield to his desire and show him the spot on condition that he submit to be led to and from the place blindfold. To this he greedily consented, and was in course of time taken upon their shoulders and carried, whither he knew not, by many devious ways up and down mountain and barranca, for many hours into the recess of the cordillera, and there in a cave thro' which a stream issued from the breast of the mountain, they set him down and bound him. They there showed him quantities of the gold dust intermingled with large lumps of virgin ore, while their spokesman addressed him, saying; 'Father, we have brought you here at your urgent request, because you so much desired it, and because we loved you, take now what you want to carry away with you—let it be as much as you can carry, for here you must never hope to come again; you will never persuade us more!' The padre seemingly acquiesced, and after disposing as much of the precious metal about his person as he could contrive to carry, he submitted to be blindfolded, and was again taken in the arms of the Indians to be transported home. The tradition goes on to relate how the good cure upon whom the cursed lust of gold had now seized, thought to outwit his conductors by untying his rosary and occasionally dropping a bead on the earth.

If he flattered himself that any hope existed of his being thus able to tread the blind maze through which he passed, and find the locality, one may imagine his chagrin, when once more arrived and set down at his own door, the first sight which met his uncovered eyes was the contented face of one of his Indian guides, and an outstretched hand, containing in its hollow the greater part of the grains of his rosary; while the guileless tongue of the finder expressed his simple joy at having been enabled to restore such a sacred treasure to the discomfited padre.

Entreaties and threats were now employed in vain. Gentle as the Indians were, they were not to be bent. Government was apprized of the circumstances, and commissioners were sent down to investigate the affair. The principal inhabitants were seized; and menace being powerless, torture, that last argument of the tyrant, was resorted to, but not a word could be wrung from them! Many were put to death; still their brethren remained mute; and the village became deserted under the systematic persecution of the persecutors. The most careful researches repeatedly made from time to time by adventurers in search of the rich deposite, have all resulted in disappointment; and, to this day, all that is known is, that somewhere in the recesses of those mountains lies the gold mine of Da Navidad.

A FAMILY SCENE.

Wife—My dear, I really think it time we had a new carpet for our parlor, that old red and green affair begins to look indifferent.

Husband—(Rather coldly.) Its comfortable enough, I'm sure—suits well the furniture, and by no means offends my taste.

Wife—(Affecting a pleasant and soothing tone) Why that may be all true enough, my dear, but appearances must be kept up.

Husband—That is, we must spend twice as much as is necessary, to appear grand and elegant in the eyes of those who do not care a fig for us.

Wife—No, I don't mean that at all, and you know I don't. But you know as well as I do, that if we do not let people see that we can afford to have the best of every thing, and look as well as our neighbors, they will not respect us.

Husband—That (snapping his fingers energetically) for the respect of such people. What is it other people's business whether I have a richly furnished parlor or not. They certainly have no right to expect me to lay out twice as much in decorating a room to receive them in, when they choose to honor me with their company, as would keep my family in comfortable clothing for a year, and go far towards paying rent in the bargain.

Wife—Nonsense! This is another specimen of your outlandish notions. If you were to have your own way, you would have no handsomely furnished parlor in the house, unless you could sit in it yourself every evening.

Husband—May be I wouldn't.

Wife—No, I know you wouldn't.

Husband—Let me see—there's a sideboard which is never used, lumbering up our best parlor, which cost me $160. This sum would have carpeted our chambers, replenished our worn out beds, and purchased a new hair matrass for a summer luxury. And there is Jane's piano, which drained me of $450 more, and is no use to any body in the house or out of it.—The sofa, too, which none but strangers are allowed to enjoy, was $65 more, and now you want a new carpet for the use of those who would be more ready to say an evil than a kind word of you. If it wasn't for these parlors, and ornaments, and superfluities, I might get along in the world without all the embarrassments and perplexities that now dog my outgoings and incomings. The one or two thousand dollars which I have already paid out in finery and showy furniture for unoccupied rooms, if I now had it, would make my business easy, and enable me to add six or seven hundred a year to my income.

[Just at this interesting moment, a servant is summoned to the street door.]

Wife—Bless me! there comes some one, and this room is all topsy-turvy. Here hand me the brush, this hearth is covered with coals and ashes. There, Sally, straighten down the rug. I do wish you would let me keep a fire every evening in the parlor; it is mortifying to be seen in this way by visiters.

[Servant returns from the door, and hands in a shawl that had been borrowed by a young lady an evening or two before.]

Husband—(In a passion and with great warmth) So you have set all the evening with every thing in disorder, and the coals and ashes strewn clear out the fender; and this was all good enough for me. But no sooner is a knock heard than every thing must be put in place, and the hearth made decent for the comfort of more strangers! I'll sell the piano, sideboard, sofa, and all—confound me if I don't. I'll let you see whether I am to be humbugged in this way any longer! I'll have nothing about this house that I cannot enjoy myself; and if strangers expect to be treated better here than I am, they will find themselves confoundedly mistaken!

[Curtain falls slowly—husband pacing hurriedly across the room, and wife almost thrown into convulsions in vain effort to get a fit of the hysterics.] —[Baltimore Visitor.]

Singular.—A Hindoo, at Calcutta, not long since, offered a quantity of bank notes to the Bank of Bengal for specie, but was thunderstruck on being told that the notes were of no more value than the same amount of blank paper—the signatures being wanting. He declared that when many months previous, he deposited them in a copper box, from whence they had not before that day, been removed, the notes were good notes, had been issued by the bank, and the signatures were all attached to the notes in the usual manner. An investigation was had—and it was found on comparing the number of their bills with the records of the doings of the Bank, that bills of similar value, had been issued at that time, and had never been redeemed. The Directors finally concluded, that there was no reason to suspect fraud, but wished to avail themselves of the services of an able chemist, before they came to a final decision. Attempts were accordingly made to discover the traces of the signatures which were wanting, but without success. The writing in Bengal ink, which resembles the kind of ink used by the natives of China, remained uninjured—but what had been written in English ink, a kind used by the residents in Bengal, composed of sulphate of iron and an acid, had entirely disappeared. A paper, which was written on with English ink, was then placed between two sheets of copper, and in the course of a short time, the writing was entirely effaced. After this experiment, the Bank no longer demurred to receiving the notes from the Hindoo.

The following singular instance of the effects of the expansion of water by freezing, is related in the Cincinnati Whig of the 22d inst:—

"The attention of many of our curious and scientific citizens was yesterday very pleasingly arrested by an occurrence at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. Harkness, Vorhees & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of the extraordinary power of the expansion of water by freezing.

An immense large iron anvil, weighing between three and four tons, and measuring three feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the Furnace, exposed to the atmosphere.—The anvil was perfectly solid with the exception of a very small crack or crevice in the centre of one of the sides, about five inches long and about four inches in depth, which from the rain had become filled with water. The quantity of water which the crevice contained could not have exceeded half a gill. In the course of the night of the 20th inst. this water became frozen, (and extraordinary as it may appear,) its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron, and so great was its expansive power that when the separation took place, a large log of wood which lay on the top of the anvil, was thrown to the distance of several feet.

Had the crevice been filled with powder, and the powder ignited, the effect would not have been a thousandth part as great."

SELF FORGETFULNESS.—We saw an anecdote going the rounds, of a man who went to the post office, and forgot his own name. The case is a strong one, but not so strong as one that we remember at the East, of a Mrs. Farnam, who was always inquiring the way home when she walked out; asked occasionally to be introduced to her husband; made acquaintances every week or two with her children; and at length, one day returning home from a walk, knocked at her own door, and asked if Mrs. Farnam lived there, "certainly ma'am" replied the servant thunderstruck—"and pray," said madam Farnam, "is the lady in?" The maid took her bundle and made tracks at once, as to living with a double women, one half of whom came to inquire for the other—it was more than she could do.

Plain Ladies Attend.—A Mr. Ashby in Salem advertises for sale "2000 *Plain Ladies'* Fur Soles!" This reminds us of the merchant who advertises "*Red Children's Stockings!*" Wonder if the soles in question wouldn't answer for handsome ladies as well as for plain ones? Plain ladies generally have souls of their own. [Bed. Adv.]

Chilblains or frosted feet cured by bathing the feet in warm water until they are soft, then place them in a basin of cold vinegar for a few moments, go to bed immediately, and you will rise in the morning freed from the disagreeable and vexatious complaint.

THE MINT AND THE COINAGE.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says, the important bill consolidating into one, with slight alterations, all the existing laws and regulations respecting the Mint and Coinage, was yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams having waived his objections to parts of the bill, after having maturely examined it, and other objections being obviated by amendments.—As the bill now stands, the Gold Coin remains as now; the Silver Dollar is to be hereafter of the weight of 412 1-2 grains instead of 416, its present weight, (the quantity of pure silver in it, however, remaining the same,) and the parts of a dollar of proportionate weight; and the copper coin remains, instead of being reduced as proposed, at its present weight of 168 grains to the cent, and 84 grains to the half cent.

Shocking Death.—Two lovely little girls, of three and five years of age, lost their lives in N. York last week, by the stupidity, or criminal negligence of a vender of medicine. The father of the children was a Prussian, and arrived in this country about three weeks since. Some slight disorder occurring with his daughters, a physician recommended rhubarb—which the father procured at some medicine store, and administered. In about an hour after, one of them died; and in the evening, the other. A chemist subsequently examined the medicine, and it proved to be mixed with opium, in so great a disproportion of the latter, as that a moderate dose would have killed an adult.—The foreigner had been so short a time in the city, as to be unable to tell the street where he obtained the poison. The police, however, are making active search, to find out where it was sold. We trust they will be successful, and the bungler who thus murdered two innocent children, be brought to condign punishment.—East. Argus.

BROKEN BANKS, &c.

Burrillville, R. I.; Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Me.; Hallowell and Augusta, Me; Kennebec, Me.; Castine, Me.; Wiscasset, Me.;—Eagle, N. Haven, Conn.; Derby, Conn.; Nahant bank at Lynn, Mass.; Farmers', Belchertown, Mass.; Scituate bank, R. I.

☞New counterfeit $5 bills of Waldo bank, Belfast, Me. stereotype plate, are in circulation.

A great many counterfeit $3 bills of State Bank, Boston, are in circulation.

☞1's, 2's, and 3's of Taunton Bank, 'N. E. Bank Note Co's. General Plate,' with Check Plate on the back, are not received.

**New counterfeit 5's Lincoln Bank, Bath, Me.—Perkin's Plate.

5's Kenduskeag Bank, Bangor, Me. stereotype plate.

5's Waldo Bank, Me. stereotype plate.

☞Beware of Notes of the 'Bank of Norfolk,' Roxbury, dated previous to the 16th of August, 1834. [Remember Journal.

Most Melancholly.—"We saw," says the Dedham Patriot of Thursday, "a small boy in Roxbury, the other day, on his way to the Institution in Boston, who was totally blind. His case was singularly distressing. A year ago, he was a bright, playful lad, with sharp, black eyes; he took the whooping cough and soon after caught a violent cold, which brought on a cough of a most serious character. He strained himself so much by coughing that his eyes actually started from their sockets, and hung down on his cheeks! The physician who attended him, in attempting to restore them to their place, unfortunately severed the cord by which they were held in the sockets, and they both dropped out! His eyes are now sealed in eternal night, the unfortunate lad will be compelled to grope his way through life without even the hope of relief to cheer him."

LION.—A young upstart once boasted in company that he was the lion of the day.

"You must acknowledge," said one present, "that you are not yet old enough to be the *lion*; but we are all willing to allow that you are a *whelp*"—Bos. Her.

Governor's Message,

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives—

The commencement of a political year is a period of deep interest to every people that enjoy the protection of a republican government. The re-organization which necessarily takes place at this time, cannot but arrest public attention. It leads the mind of the citizen to contemplate the blessings that flow in upon him from the invaluable institutions with which his liberty and happiness are identified, and impels him to acknowledge with renewed feelings of gratitude the goodness of God, upon whom we are at all times dependent, for every source of public and private prosperity.

Since the close of the last session of the Legislature, no event has occurred materially to interrupt the general prosperity of the State.—Its varied and important interests have been abundantly blessed, and the wealth drawn by its hardy and industrious sons from Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, and the Arts, has amply repaid their toil.

It affords me great pleasure on this occasion to be able to speak of the prosperous condition of the State, and particularly in view of the resolution I have formed of retiring at the close of the political year upon which we have now entered, from the office to which the partiality of my fellow citizens has at several successive elections elevated me. For these repeated expressions of their approbation, permit me to say, I feel profoundly grateful, and I appreciate them with still deeper sensibility, from an abiding conviction of the forbearance with which all measures emanating from the Executive have in the mean time been regarded by the people.

A Report of the Board of Internal Improvements will exhibit their operations during the past year. The surveys that have been made under their direction afford encouragement to the enterprise which has given rise to them, and cannot fail to be of ultimate benefit to the public. I cannot forbear to remark here, that from the reflection I have been able to bestow upon the subject, and from the success which has attended similar efforts in other States of the Union, I am persuaded that there is very little danger of affording too much encouragement in this or any other judicious manner, to the improvement of the dormant resources of the State.

The State, as well as our citizens individually, is rich in lands, in timber, in granite and lime quarries, in water power for manufacturing purposes, and to an equal extent at least, with any other State in the Union, in all the essentials of profitable industry, except monied capital. These advantages are profusely scattered through the State, but the greater part of them lie dormant, from the want of a money capital adequate to their improvement. Under these circumstances the policy of lending public aid to individual enterprise, in such works of improvement as shall be of generally admitted importance, is presented to every mind, by the examples furnished by other States and the spirit of the age.

Should it be deemed expedient for the Government to aid in the introduction of capital from abroad, even if done upon the credit or the State, to be applied to the construction of railroads, canals, or such other works of internal improvement, as would give a useful impetus to the industry of our citizens, together with satisfactory assurance that the advancements would be fully repaid either in money or in benefits to the whole people; and such a course would doubtless be within the constitutional power of the Legislature.

The seal of popular reprobation has been placed upon the doctrine of having Internal Improvements by the National Government incorporated into the policy of the Federal Administration. This doctrine cannot receive the sanction of those who desire to see the operations of the Federal Government restricted to the few general purposes of foreign and domestic policy, for which it was instituted. The States, and the States only, in their exercise of distinct sovereignty, are the guardians of sectional improvements, which the interests of their respective populations designate as desirable. In most of the States, if not all, it is a question of policy, and not of power, whether such works as have been alluded to, shall be executed at once, by directing the energies of the local government to bear upon them, or be left to wait the tardy struggle, which individual enterprise might be induced to make, for the sake of securing their advantages. In this State I conceive it to be a question of policy exclusively, and within the decision of the Legislature, whose foresight and wisdom will, without doubt, administer to it ample justice. Desirous as I am, that the people of Maine should realize the benefits which their location and resources are susceptible of affording, I shall most cheerfully aid whatever policy may be adopted by the Legislature, intended to effect so desirable a result.

In this connection, it affords me pleasure to say, that the route for a Rail Road from Belfast in this State to the Canada line has been accurately surveyed by a skillful and experienced Engineer. His report upon the subject is herewith transmitted, and cannot fail to attract your particular consideration.

The sales of the public lands during the past year have been quite limited. A recurrence to the Report of the Land Agent, which is herewith laid before you, will exhibit the present condition of that Department.

The Geological Survey of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, position and value of the various rocks, minerals and soils to be found therein, has been commenced the past season under the direction of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a gentleman eminently qualified by his devotion to Geological pursuits, and his untiring industry and perseverance, for the important service with which he has been entrusted. His report will be submitted for your consideration at an early day; and I cannot but express the hope, that an examination of its contents will awaken a new zeal in the prosecution of this survey, and induce you to give to it a liberal encouragement.

The annual Report of the Adjutant General is herewith communicated. By this Report it will be seen that the numerical force of the Militia of the State is forty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight men, being an increase from the last returns of one thousand six hundred and forty-one men.

The character and operations of the State Penitentiary should always be kept alive before the public eye. The subject is important, if it were only on account of the charge made upon the public finances, for maintaining the institution.

The prison was erected in 1823. The sum expended in the purchase of the site, in the erection and repair of buildings, and other operations connected with the prison, in addition to the sum arising from the labor of the convicts, has amounted to one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twelve cents. During the last ten years only, the sums paid from the Treasury on account of the prison, if averaged upon the whole number of convicts, cannot have been less than at the rate of Two Dollars per week, upon each convict. A considerable portion of this expense has been laid out upon the buildings. Other calls upon the Treasury may shortly be expected for the same purpose. With all these improvements it cannot be doubted, that the buildings are highly unsuitable for the proper purposes of a Penitentiary. They seem to have been constructed with a view to inflict the greatest punishment in the shortest time, and at the least expense. That plan has been abandoned but no corresponding change has been made in the cold, damp, unventilated cell. Even if it be conceded that Thomaston is the most suitable location for the Prison, it is certainly a question worthy of your consideration, whether it may not be necessary to re-model the principal building in order to effect the objects which prison discipline is designed to accomplish.

There is, however, another view of this subject which ought not to be overlooked. When from any cause we exclude a fellow citizen from society, his right to intellectual and moral instruction remains unimpaired. The reform of an offender is among the primary objects of his confinement, and should hold a conspicuous place among the regulations of the Institution.

The whole subject is submitted to the Legislature, with the hope that to all existing evils a full and permanent remedy may be applied.

A resolve was passed by the last Legislature authorizing the Governor, with advice of Council to appoint an Agent, whose duty it should be to superintent the erection of an Insane Hospital, agreeable to a plan of the most recently approved models for such an Institution, on the site in Augusta purchased for that purpose.—In conformity to the authority vested in the Executive, the trust was confided to Ruel Williams, Esq. who has commenced the undertaking, and prosecuted it thus far in the most thorough manner. The Report of the Agent is herewith laid before you.

I have been apprized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, that a portion of the public money will be deposited with this State on information being given of certain prerequisite measures on the part of the State. I transmit herewith the letter of the Secretary upon this subject, accompanied by a copy of the Act of Congress, passed at the last session of that body, entitled "*An Act to regulate the deposite of the public money.*" Should the portion assigned to this State be received it must be recollected that it is subject to the recall of the General Government, whenever the wants of the public Treasury shall require it. What ever disposition of it, therefore, you may conclude to make, it is essentially necessary that our financial affairs be placed in such position, as to be enabled to restore it whenever demanded.

The accumulation by the General Government of an amount of revenues, not necessary for public expenditures, is a policy of no doubtful character. Scarcely less reprehensible would be the policy of such an accumulation, to be distributed among the States, either as gratuities or deposites. The Revenues of the Federal Government ought not to exceed its actual wants, arising from the exercise of such powers only as have been expressly delegated to it in the Constitution. To that grade the people of Maine, by the action of their Legislature, have repeatedly resolved that the Tariff of duties ought to be reduced, and to that opinion they steadfastly adhere. If you shall suppose that a renewed expression of that sentiment would give additional strength to the efforts of our delegation in Congress to obtain a reduction of duties, I would recommend that resolves for that purpose be forthwith adopted.

The importance of sustaining by a judicious policy the Agricultural interests of the State, and also of extending a liberal patronage to the great cause of education, has been brought in an especial manner to the cosideration of the Legislature, in my former annual communication. I have there given my views so much at large upon these subjects, that I feel reluctant to press them again upon your attention. I need only refer to the suggestions there presented, to indicate the deep interest with which I conceive these topics commend themselves at all to Legislative favor.

Among the measures which I deem worthy of your consideration at the present session, is that of a reform or amendment of the Judiciary System. Enterprise, skill and industry are the elements of public and private wealth, and to these principles the law should afford ample encouragement. For this purpose, there must be not only the highest protection to the acquisition and protection of property, but a strict enforcement of all legal rights between party and party. No system of laws, however perfect in itself, can answer the just requirements of society, unless those laws be *elaborately* and promptly administered. To the man of wealth, delays in the movements of the law may seem to be less injurious, but to the citizen of slender means, such delays are sometimes as fatal as would be an absolute refusal of remedy. Wherever there exists an impediment to the full and steady administration of justice, the incitements to enterprise and effort are diminished. In every such result, the whole public, as well as the individuals concerned, sustain an injury—and although from its nature this injury may not be so apparent, is not on that account the less real or the less serious. The evil arising from the delay in the administration of justice is one for which no sufficient excuse can be offered. A speedy trial of a suitor's rights can create no greater charge upon the finances of the State, than a trial long postponed; while to the parties concerned, and to parties in other suits, who are waiting their successive turns, the expenses and vexations are greatly multiplied. It would be difficult to assign any good reason why the claim of a suitor for the enforcement of what he deems his right should be delayed, through a want of tribunals, ready as well as competent to try his case. Does not such deficiency conflict with the constitutional provision that "*Justice shall be administered promptly and without delay*"?

That this inconvenience is experienced to some extent among us cannot be denied.—Since the organization of our Judiciary System, a great accession has been made to the business of our citizens, bringing with it a corresponding increase of labors to the Judicial Department. A full and patient investigation of every case is due to, and expected by, the parties. While the courts are thus diligently employed in determining the suits earliest commenced, other cases are accumulating upon the docket. This accumulation, it is beyond the physical powers of the Judges to prevent. With the growing business of the State, is it not reasonable to expect that this evil will, under the present arrangement, be constantly increasing? It is not supposed that this condition of things is peculiar to our own State. But since it exists, it becomes you, gentlemen, as the constituted guardians of private as well as public rights, to provide a speedy remedy.

Among the modes suggested for relieving the people from the evils which press upon them under the existing arrangement, that of increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Judicial Court is conceded by those who are conversant with the subject to be indispensable.—Probably the addition of one or two members to that Bench, with an exemption from trials in criminal cases under the grade of capital offences, might prove a sufficient remedy for the evils now resulting from the existing organization of that Court.

What changes in the organization of the Court of Common Pleas may be requisite, in order to ensure to the citizens that prompt administration of justice, which sound policy and the Constitution demand, may be a question of greater difficulty.—If the members of this Bench should be increased in number so as to furnish one Judge to each County, perhaps the object in view might be satisfactorily secured. Nor would such an arrangement be necessarily attended with much increase of expense, as the salaries might be graduated according to the labor required in the several counties.

In connexion with a reform of the Judiciary system in the particulars that have been named, it may be proper to suggest for your consideration the subject of instituting a further constitutional limitation of the Judicial tenure. I am well aware of the reverence that the citizens of every government have been instructed to cherish towards their Judiciary, and of the necessity of securing to its members in the discharge of their duties, the highest degree of independence, not inconsistent with the requisite guarantees for the rights and safety of the citizen.—I am nevertheless at a loss to comprehend the consistency of those parts of the Constitution of the State, which rely upon a constant responsibility to the people of one class of their public officers in order to secure the highest degree of integrity, with other parts of the constitution, which are founded upon the apparently opposite principle of placing the judicial officer above all direct accountability, as the sure guarantee not only of integrity of purpose, but of that industry in the investigation of cases and application to legal study, without which the duties of the station can be but indifferently performed.

In the science of free government, responsibility to the people should be a standing ordinance. It should pervade alike every part of the political compact. It protects a government against itself, and is the bulwark in which human rights are to find their strongest defence. The spirit of the age inculcates uniformity in the application of the great principles of responsibility and obedience to the popular will. And whether there has or has not been any thing in the past history and experience of the people of this State under their Constitution to render obnoxious that feature of it relating to the Judiciary, which places this department in a state, next to that of entire independence of popular suffrages; the apprehension of future possibilities and a regard for consistency in the provisions of our Constitution may of themselves be sufficient considerations, to warrant the Legislature in submitting to the people such a proposition for a change of the Judicial tenure, as will enable them to express fully their wishes upon the subject. It is but appealing to the true source of all political power, and to the tribunal that never ought to be regarded with distrust by an American citizen.

The subject of the North Eastern Boundary of the State, which for several years past has been rendered deeply interesting to our constituents, from the claim set up in relation to it by the British Government, remains yet unsettled; and I regret to say, that I have received no information to warrant the opinion, that a speedy adjustment is expected.

This claim by the British Government grew out of an implied but unequivocal admission by her own authorities, that the territory in dispute belonged to Maine. In the negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent, the Commissioners on the part of great Britain requested "such a *variation* of the line of frontier, as might secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax."

This request was an obvious concession, that without such variation the requested territory would not belong to that Government. To this request the Commissioners on the part of the United States replied, that the Federal Government had no power to cede away any portion of the domain of one of the States of the Union. Resort was then had to ingenuity, and this resulted, not in asserting a claim to the desired territory, but in declaring, that there was "much doubt whether it does not already belong to Great Britain." Upon this expression of a doubt, the whole superstructure of the controversy has been raised.

A claim to territory then began to be made. This claim at first was indeterminable, for it indicated no line of boundary, and referred to no documents or reasonings by which it was to be sustained. Is it not then safe to conclude, that this claim originated from a mere effort of invention? It contravenes the Treaty of Boundaries, and in sustaining it, its supporters have substituted argument and ingenuity for truth and justice.

It must be conceded, that our people and their State Government have exercised a most liberal forbearance upon the subject, considering the series of years it has been agitated, and the successive incidental circumstances calculated to excite and aggravate popular feeling.—Our soil and our sovereignty have been invaded. Over a portion of domain of incalculable value, owned jointly by this and our parent Commonwealth, an attempt has been made to establish an adverse claim. The jurisdiction of the State has been rendered inoperative, either for the protection or redress of our injured inhabitants. Under color of authority from a foreign Government our unoffending citizens in time of peace have been forced from their rightful homes and dragged beyond the limits of the State.

Trials for imaginary crimes have been instituted against them, and upon our brethren, guilty of no offence, and charged with no wrong, the indignities of a foreign Jail have been imposed. Our political system has lodged in the first instance the power and the duty of protection, with the Federal Government. To that Government we have appealed, but relief has not come. Our lands are sequestered, our sovereignty is insulted, and our injured citizens are unredressed. In this State of things, is it not due to our self-interest as well as to the cause of justice, that the State of Maine should insist on being immediately placed by the Government of the United States, into the possession of the incalculable rights from which she has been so long excluded.

The operations and condition of the Treasury will be exhibited in the annual Report from that Department, which will shortly be laid before you. During the past year, the receipts including a balance on hand from the preceding year, amounted to Two Hundred and Thirty One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Nineteen Dollars, and Sixty Cents, and the disbursement to Two Hundred and Six Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty Two Dollars and Seventy Nine Cents, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the thirty-first day of December last, of Twenty Four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Six Dollars, and Eighty One Cents.—The funded debt due from the State is One Hundred and Thirty Five Thousand Dollars, and the public securities now in possession of the Land Agent amount to Three Hundred and Forty Thousand, Six Hundred and Eighty Two Dollars and Eighty Four Cents. The revulsion in the money affairs of the Country has lessened the demand for public lands, and retarded the collection of dubts due upon the sales of former years. By the operation of these causes, the receipts into the Treasury from the Land Department have fallen short of the estimated sum. In other respects the affairs of the Treasury have been attended with all the prosperity which was anticipated for it, by the Legislature and the people.

I received a communication in the month of October last, from the Hon. Ether Shepley, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States. As a full representation of the State in that body was considered desirable, a temporary appointment was made by the Executive.—The appointment now devolves upon the Legislature.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to assure you, of a ready concurrence in every constitutional measure, calculated to advance the welware of our constituents.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

Council Chamber,
January, 1837.

Two dollars and fifty cents per day are offered for laborers in New Orleans.

Santa Anna has been set at liberty, and is on his way to Washington.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 17, 1837.

To our friends and Patrons.

A Term of the Court of Common Pleas will be holden in this town next week, which will afford an opportunity for those indebted to us to forward the small amount due us by such of their friends and neighbors as have business at Court which we hope they will improve.—The sums are small to them, but taken in the aggregate are of infinite importance to us, to enable us to meet the demands of our creditors. Such as do not have an opportunity of sending by private conveyance will please forward it, in current bills, by mail, at our risk.—Our liabilities are large, we depend entirely on our friends for the means of liquidating them, and we sincerely hope they will not disappoint us.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This document we publish to-day and commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers. In our opinion this is decidedly the best that we have received from our present Executive, and our favorable opinion of his former ones has been before expressed. The many important and interesting topics contained in it are treated in an able manner, and we believe the views therein expressed will meet with the approbation of the people generally. On the subject of Internal Improvement, there may be and perhaps is some difference of opinion as to the extent to which it is proper for our State to engage herself at the present time. People in different sections of the State may without being fully aware of it be influenced in their views by considerations of personal or local interest. It may perhaps be doubted whether private wealth and enterprise is adequate to the accomplishment of all that is desirable in this matter.—The Governor wisely and properly leaves it to the Representatives of the people to say how far it is proper for the State to aid in these enterprises, and we have full confidence that they will be as liberal as their constituents desire. Another important topic in the Message is the Judiciary System. The people of this county are perhaps not aware of the delay, inconvenience and expense to which suitors are subjected in some counties in this State, amounting almost to a denial of justice.—Here a trial can generally be had as soon as the parties are ready. Elsewhere it is not so. With the best exertions of the Court business accumulates faster than it can be disposed of. Delays in Courts of Justice are attended with no slight expense, and when long protracted, the poor man may be ruined even when he gains his cause. Those acquainted with the subject have for some time been aware, that the increased and increasing amount of business in the Supreme Court would require an increase in the numbers of the Court, or that some other mode should be adopted to alleviate the burdens which have been pressing more and more heavily upon them until public interest calls the attention of the Legislature to the subject. The suggestion that the present administration of justice requires an increase of the number of Judges in the Court of Common Pleas, so as to furnish one for each County, may be a proper and a wise one, but it does not coincide with our preconceived opinions on the subject. It may remedy some existing evils, but we have some doubts whether in other respects it would be equally satisfactory to the people with the present system. On the subject of instituting a further constitutional Limitation of the Judicial tenure we entirely agree with the message, and we believe that the great body of the people will concur in the sentiments therein expressed. We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to this subject and often expressed our conviction of the propriety of limiting the tenure of the Judicial office to a term of years, and thus make the incumbents more directly responsible to the people.

The subject of our Northeastern boundary is treated briefly and appropriately. It is one of difficulty and perplexity and has been we fear too much neglected by this State. We are pleased with the plain and manly tone of the message on this subject, and believe that it will meet the approbation of the people. We have temporized long enough, and must demand of the general government the acknowledgement and enforcement of our rights or be prepared to see them silently abandoned. We want to see the question settled one way or another, and we hope that a decision will be pressed with all proper zeal and energy so that the people of this State may know what they are to expect.

Legislature. At our latest accounts from Augusta the Legislature were about commencing business. We do not learn that they have done much yet. The organization was retarded two days by the storm, and many of the members did not arrive until some time last week. We trust they will endeavor by increased diligence to make up for the lost time. We shall select from time to time, from the Journal of the proceedings, such matters as we think will be generally interesting to our readers.

Congress. We find but little of interest in the proceedings of Congress. The Committee to whom the subject was referred have reported in favor of a reduction of the Tariff to the amount of about seven millions. This may and probably will be agreed to, but when the question arises, on what articles the reduction shall be made, we anticipate that there will be found to be a great diversity of opinion, arising from the conflict of personal and sectional interests. Some will be in favor of repealing the duty on some of the necessary articles of life, others will contend as strongly for a pro rata reduction on all dutiable articles. We hope that this conflict of opinions may not be so great as to prevent anything being done. The Senate have voted by a large majority for the admission of Michigan.

American Messenger. We have received the first number of the paper published in Philadelphia with the above title. We are much pleased with its appearance and character so far as we have had time to examine it, and above all with its cheapness. It is a weekly paper of large size and well printed and of a literary character. The specimen received is a Mammoth sheet. The price is $2 per an. for a single copy—4 will be sent for $5, and ten copies for $10 forwarded in advance. This is the cheapest literature we know of. We invite the examination of the number received.

Probate Courts.---Notice.

In consequence of the severity of the weather and the impassable state of the roads, it has been impossible to attend the Probate Courts which were recently to have been held. To remedy the inconvenience as far as possible, a Probate Court will be holden at the Probate Office on Monday next.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. Manning, Messrs. Manning, Benson and Greene were appointed a Committee to prepare Rules and Orders for the government of the Senate for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Burr,

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be instructed to deposite with the Secretary of the Senate during the present session, the Journals of the Senate;

Luther Severence Senator elect from the fourth district appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Soule,

Ordered, That Messrs. Soule, Magoun and Severence be a committee to call upon the several officiating Clergyman of Augusta and Hallowell, and request them to perform in rotation the duties of Chaplain to the Senate during the present session.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVS.

Monday, Jan. 9.

Messrs. Goodenow of Paris, Smith of Norway, Knight of Peru, Rollins of Nobleboro', Pierce of Bridgton, Thayer of Dresden, Foster of Bristol, Baker of Windham, Cook of Waterboro', Cushman of Pownal, Marble of Poland, and Kean of Bremen, appeared were qualified and took their seats.

A printed Report of the Treasurer of State was presented and distributed.

The following Standing Committees of the House were announced from the Chair and accepted by the House.

On Leave of Absence.—Messrs. Merritt of Jay, Rea of Brooksville, Randall of Harpswell, Ross of Dexter, Cunningham of Alna, Libbey of Cutler, and Soule of Cambridge.

On Finance.—Messrs. Fox of Portland, Brooks of York, Ames of Prospect, Tabor of Vassalboro', Hamlin of Hiram, McLellan, of Eastport, and Fletcher of Thomaston.

On Change of Names.—Messrs. Marden of Palermo, Pratt of Parkman, and Walker of Kennebunk.

On County Estimates.—Messrs. Eames of Bethel, Lyman of Portland, Hooper of Castine, Freeman of Monmouth, Berry of Georgetown, Carll of Hollis, Russell of Norridgewock.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Humphrey of Gray, Shapleigh of Elliot, Getchell of Waterville, Isle of Frankfort, Weeks of Jefferson, Babbak of Gilead, and Buzzell of Cape Elizabeth.

On Bills in the Third Reading.—Messrs. Wells of Hallowell, Smart of Plymouth, Emery of Saco, Vance of Calais, Cony of Augusta,—Hubbard of Wiscasset, and Hinkley of Bluehill.

On Pay Roll.—Messrs. Levensaler of Thomaston, True of North Yarmouth, Poor of Andover, Waterhouse of Lyman, Cram of New Sharon, Conner of Fairfield, and Stinson of Richmond.

The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the returns of votes for Governor for the current political year [vide Senate proceedings] was read and accepted in occurrence with the Senate's.

Order from the Senate proposing a Joint Committee to wait upon Robert P. Dunlap and inform him that he has been duly elected Governor for the current year and that both branches of the Legislature are ready to convene in the Representatives' Hall for the purpose of administering to him the oaths prescribed by the Constitution; was passed in concurrence and Messrs. Redington of Augusta, Allen of Bangor, Cook of Waterboro', Appleton of Portland, and Judkins of Houlton, were joined to the Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Redington subsequently reported that the Committee had waited upon the Governor elect, and that he had been pleased to say that he thanked his fellow citizens for this renewed mark of their confidence, that he accepted the office tendered to him, and that he was ready to attend forthwith the Convention of both Houses of the Legislature for the purpose of taking and subscribing the oaths required by the Constitution.

A Message was received from the Senate proposing a Convention of both Houses forthwith for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect to enter upon the duties of his office:—and the House agreed to the proposal of the Senate.

In Convention of the two Houses,

Mr. Vance of Readfield, was charged with a Message to the Governor elect, to inform him that the two Houses are now in Convention and ready to administer to him the oaths required by the Constitution: and having attended to that duty, reported that the Governor elect was pleased to say that he would attend the Convention forthwith.

The Governor elect then came in attended by the Council, and Heads of Executive Departments and preceded by the Sheriff of Kennebec, and took and subscribed the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

The Secretary of State then made proclamation that Robert P. Dunlap had been duly elected and qualified to act as Governor for the current political year.

The Governor and Senate having withdrawn, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Order from the Senate to raise a Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is now in session and ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make; was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Lowell of East Machias, Gowen of Shapleigh, Marble of Poland, Thompson of Topsham and Lennan of Searsmont were joined.

Mr. Lowell subsequently reported that the Committee had waited upon the Governor had waited upon the Governor, and that he had been pleased to say he would communicate with the Legislature by written message forthwith.

The Sec'y of State then came in and laid upon the table a message from the Governor which was read and 2000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The House concurred in the reference made by the Senate of the Report of the Treasurer of State to a Joint Select Committee and joined Messrs. Fox of Portland, Brooks of York,—Ames of Prospect, Tabor of Vassalboro', Hamblin of Hiram, McLellan of Eastport and Fletcher of Thomaston.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a convention of both Houses to-morrow at 11 o'clock for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Second and Tenth Senatorial Districts; and the House concurred.

Mr. Vose of Knox appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The House concurred the Senate in ordering 1000 copies of the documents accompanying the Governor's Message to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Leigh's Letter of Resignation.—Mr. Watkins, from the Select Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, appointed to consider Mr. Leigh's letter of resignation, made a report, concluding with the following resolutions:—

1. Therefore resolved, That the two several letters aforesaid, of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, are deemed highly disrespectful in their tone, and unsatisfactory in their reasonings, and that this Assembly doth decidedly disapprove of the conduct of the said Benjamin Watkins Leigh, touching the expunging resolutions, and the instructions concerning the same, given him by the General Assembly, at the late session thereof.

2. Resolved, (the letters of the said Senator to the contrary notwithstanding,) That this Assembly doth solemnly repent their unshaken regard for the right of instruction, as resting on the broad basis of the nature of representation, and as one of the vital principles of our free institutions; and that it is the duty of the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents, or resign the trust with which they have clothed them, in order that it may be transferred into the hands of those who will carry into execution the wishes and instructions of the constituent body.

3. Resolved, That after the solemn, and now *repeated* expression of the opinion of the General Assembly on the right of instruction, and the duty of obedience to the people, no man ought henceforth to accept or retain the appointment of Senator of the United States, from Virginia, who doth not hold himself bound to obey such instructions, or to resign the trust with which he is clothed.

The Report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Annuals.—In six numbers of our paper we have published entire "Friendship's Offering," "The Forget Me-Not," and "The Keepsake," without interfering with our usual variety of miscellaneous articles, intelligence, &c.—After our next number, which will be *altogether original*—we shall resume the republication, and probably furnish our subscribers with two or three supplementary sheets, in order to give their contents while they are fresh, and before they have been printed in other papers. "The English Annual," which is a half-priced book, made up of stale stories and poetry from the Court Magazine, is already sufficiently familiar to our readers, and we shall therefore omit it in our re-issues. Its leading article, "You cannot marry your Grandmother, by T. Haynes Bailey," was published in the Lady's Book, and has since been copied into one half the weekly papers of the United States.—[Philadelphia Saturday News.

From the Saco Democrat.

AUGUSTA, JAN. 7, 1837.

To day, Saturday—the question of employing Copying Cerk was discussed and rejected. So members must make their own bills in legible characters. Then ragged militia must be dressed up by individual option. A writing master would perhaps find employment, and some of the expectents must issue proposals to learn members "in twelve lessons." Though old dogs do not readily take to new tricks—and crabbed hands cannot be corrected in a jiffy. The chirography of some will be as difficult to correct as the down east oven-wood which is so crooked that it cant lay still when cut.—A motion for Committee to counsel upon the disposition of the Surplus Revenue was made—but considered as premature start—so was laid out, cold as a snow bank.

Whether more banks will be wanted is yet problematic—those created last year have proved so useful in alleviating hard times, that good reason exists for believing another Jack Falstaff's ragged regiment might be mustered and drilled through. If the down-easters succeed in making cedar shingles lawful tender our currency will be perfect, and misers stores of that article will at once be on the move. They are to be *shaved*, not sawed, in true Bank style.—The friends of paper money are much in their demands like the inebriate Indian, who, when refused rum for the reason that he had drank too much, replied with native shrewdness, that too much of anything be no good—but too much rum, that be just enough. So with friends of Bank issues—excessive paper circulation is just adequate to their prodigal habits of wild speculation.

The members complain of sparse accomodations and some look with auspicious eye to Portland like the Israelites in Egypt, as if removed from their rightful heritage. Digging out the present winter, through the snow, would be much like passing through the Red Sea—a wall of (frozen) water on each side. Besides, the price of board is complained of. Boarders say with present pay they cannot afford to meet the prescribed rates—and boarders refuse to board the members cheaper. Marvel not then, should the State House—like the Car of Juggernaut move on mighty sledge towards the "Mushroom Capital," drawn in similar manner by members, devotees who worship the power confined in its recesses. Or the building may be given for the purpose of housing the insane.

The city people would gladly make the *Exchange*—get back the lost pleiad. If Portland as may be inferred will finish and furnish the contemplated exchange free from expense to the State, nothing would be lost in letting the State building here lie idle—and members have an idea that they should be gainers. Portland will take in the legislature as easily as Jonah was taken into the Whale's belly. But in Augusta 'tis like general muster in a country village—occasion of constant stir and effort—some complaint is made that the House erected for the especial accommodation of the Legislature is occupied—its best rooms retained by private boarders.

NEW YORK. The Legislature convened at Albany on the 3d inst. Gov. Marcy's Message is an able and interesting paper.

He recommends that that State's share of the *surplus revenue* (amounting to 5 1-3 millions) be distributed to the several Counties, for the purpose of being loaned on undoubted securities in said Counties, the interest to be applied to the support of *common schools* and other institutions of learning. Of the $300,000 which he anticipates as the annual income of the loans, he recommends that about $110,000 be applied yearly to the payment of teachers' wages, in addition to an equal amount accruing from the present school fund, and that the remaining $190,000 be added yearly to said fund, to render it more adequate to the purpose of its establishment, in case the national government calls back the money deposited with the States.—Gov. Marcy remarks in favor of this disposition of the money that "it will in a great degree "relieve such among the agricultural class of "our citizens as are under the necessity of borrowing money, from the hard terms which "private lenders too often impose, and from the "embarrassments of Bank loans, arising from "short credits; and the withdrawal of accommodations when they are most wanted."

The message recommends a repeal of the Restraining Law, as far as to permit individuals to receive deposits, make discounts, and keep offices for such purposes, but not to authorize them to issue notes as money. It also recommends a repeal of the Usury Laws, except as to Banks and other incorporated companies.

Augusta, Age.

Another Dreadful Shipwreck—109 LIVES LOST. The barque MEXICO, from Liverpool, for New York, went ashore on Heampstead Bar, on Tuesday morning, and *one hundred and nine persons* of one hundred and sixteen composing the passengers and crew, perished.—The vessel was off the Hook on Sunday morning at four o'clock, firing for a pilot, but did not succeed in procuring one, and it is supposed that she put ashore for the safety of the passengers and crew—being short of provisions

The Mexico belonged to Portland, Me. was commanded by Capt. Winslow, and was 67 days from Liverpool, with Merchandize consigned to S. Broom, when she went ashore.—Soon after she struck the fires were extinguished by the the water, which made a complete breach over the vessel; and such as did not reach the shore, (seven only succeeded in this effort) perished from cold. Capt W. swam on shore with master Broom, the son of the consignee, in his arms. The survivors were so severely injured by the frost as to be unable to give any intelligible account of the disaster.—She has had a signal of distress flying for several days.

There were 104 passengers, three of whom were saved; 12 seamen, of whom three were saved (including the Captain, Winslow.) More than half the passengers were women and children—principally from the north of Ireland.—The ship had been upon an allowance of one buscuit a day for the last three weeks.

The following is an extract of a letter from Washington, dated Jan. 2, 1837:—

"Judge Dana made a speech to-day in the Senate in favor of the admission of Michigan into the Union. It was delivered in a style quite felicitous and was replete with good sense and sound political principles. He was highly complimented by Mr Buchanan and others."

$26,000,000 of banking care already notified as to be asked for from the next New York Legislature.

Two Poughkeepsie boats arrived at N. York a few days since, one of which brought $25,000, the other $30,000 worth of Pork.

Two whale ships belonging to Poughkeepsie have been spoken homeward bound, with cargoes estimated at $100,000.

Late accounts from Mexico, state that the papers complain bitterly of the aid afforded the Texans from the U. S. Government and people are both censured.

DIED.

In Albany, 12th inst. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Samuel Town, aged 84.

In Norway, Maj. Elijah Hall, aged 69.

JUST added at the Oxford Bookstore,—The PORTLAND SKETCH BOOK, a New Year's Gift.

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a sure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do my thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing laying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 '6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Licence from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue so much of the real estate of the late Hezekiah Pike, deceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifteen cents to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease. Said estate consists of a Lot or piece of land situated in Paris, which will be sold at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said land is known by the name of the Cooper land.

Also, another piece of land situated in the town of Jay in said county, will be sold at the dwelling house of the widow Ann J. Pike, in said town on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said piece of land contains about fifteen acres, and is the westerly part of said lot of land where the widow now lives; also the easterly half of the barn now standing on said farm, also one half of the barn-yard. A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and places of sale.

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Administrator.

Paris, Jan. 11, 1837. 3 23

Buffalo Robes,

JUST received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

W. E. GOODENOW

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837. 21

Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber, a first rate Journeyman BLACKSMITH for custom work. One that is master of the business, and can work first or second handed. None other need apply—Good recommendations will be required JACOB JACKSON.

Paris-Hill, Dec. 30, 1836. 21

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE has removed from North Paris to Paris Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. *31

Wood & Bark wanted!

SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Democrat in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it soon, as we are very much in need of it.

Jan. 2, 1837.

R. R. Robinson,

DEALER IN

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND

Country Produce.

Fore Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1836. 3mis

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL.

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. op1y23

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Dec. 31, 1836.

Samuel Bird, Gideon Bolster, Luther Brett, John Caldwell, John Chase, Thomas Crocker 2, Isaac Cummings 2, Simeon Cummings, John R. Daniels, Democrat, Abram W. Deering, Amos W. Doe, Ebenezer Drake, Barnabe Faunce, Nathaniel Fuller, R. K. Goodenow, Samuel Houghton, David Jordan, Jairus S. Keith, Alonzo King, Isaac F. Knight, James Longley, Stephen M. Mariner, H. R. Parsons, —— Pearson, James Perry, Thomas S. Phelps, Mary O. Robinson, Mary S. Robinson, Uriah Ripley, John Ryerson, Caroline A. Shackley, Moses Swan, Elijah Swan, Jr. John Swift, Nizaula Town, L. & I. C. Washburn, Sophia Whittemore.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to Licence from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the first day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of the late RUSSELL HUBBARD, so much of the Real Estate as will produce the sum of eight hundred and eight dollars, to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease. Said estate consists of one undivided half of the House, Barn, and out buildings which he occupied at the time of his decease. Also, a lot of land containing ten acres with a one story house thereon, situated one mile from the Court House, known by the name of the Smith farm. Also, a lot of land containing Eighty-two acres, situated one mile south of the Court House, known by the name of the Hubbard Lot.

A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and place of sale.

HIRAM HUBBARD, Executor.

Paris, Jan. 5th, 1837. 3w22

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Elisha Kyes, Guardian of Luther Pike of Jay, in said county Spendthrift, representing that the personal estate of said Spendthrift is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes and charges of Guardianship, by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said Spendthrift, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured,—

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively; that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph. G. Cole.* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABRAHAM DEAN,

late of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABRAHAM DEAN.

Oxford, Nov. 22, 1836. *3w21

Abduction & Caution.

WHEREAS, MARY ANN STEARNS, a minor, three years old, and child of Nathan Stearns, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, deceased, and lawful ward of the subscriber, was, in the month of August last past, without my knowledge and against my declared will, taken by her mother, assisted by one Daniel Sessions, who were both laboring under the fanatical delusions of mormonism, and has been transported, as I have every reason to believe, to the State of Ohio, to join the family of mormons there residing; where I consider neither her soul, character, person nor property safe,—I hereby forbid all persons from affording any assistance to my said ward, except it be to relieve her from distress or her immediate return to me, as I am determined to pay no charges or expenses for her support after her said abduction.

TIMOTHY CHAPMAN.

Bethel, Dec. 22, 1836. 3 20

Those publishers of newspapers, who will publish the above gratuitously, will confer a favor. T. C.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Buckfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors of lands in the town of Buckfield, county of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1835, for State, county, and town taxes, in bills committed to me to collect and remain unpaid, as follows, viz:—

Owner's Name,	No. of Lot.	Division	Acres	Value	Tax.
Appa Merrel,	No. 4	West about 40			
do	Eight acres of woodland in south east corner of the town,			$200	$1,50

And unless said taxes and all necessary charges, are paid to me, on or before the 6th day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, I shall then sell at Public Auction, at my dwelling house in said Buckfield, so much of said lands as will discharge said taxes & charges.

SYDENHAM BRIDGHAM, Collector of Taxes

Buckfield, Dec. 21, 1836 3 20 for said town for 1835.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

EZRA JEWELL,

late of Waterford in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1836, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the house of Sumner Stone, Innholder, in said Waterford, on the second Mondays of March, April, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN.

JOSIAH ATHERTON.

Waterford, Nov. 29, 1836. 3 19

NOTICE.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscribe about the last of September, two Colts, one three years old the other two; the three years old was of a light red colour, light mane and tail and some white in the face—small size; the other a red-gray—large size. Any person who will give information or return said Colts to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded. JOHN HOWE, Jr.

Paris, Nov. 28, 1836. 16*

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

WHEREAS my son, Frederick P. Harris, has left my house, by absconding without my knowledge or consent, all persons are hereby cautioned against trusting said Frederick on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting after this date, until he shall return to his father and duty.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bethel, Dec. 15, 1836. 3 19

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

1835] For services as County Commissioner.
Nov 9th. To 1 day making reports, 1 50
To travel from Turner to Chesterville and home on Pet. of John Bean and others, on a joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 62 miles, 6 20
" To 6 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said petition, 18 00
" 27th. To travel from Turner to Chesterville on joint view, on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others,—30 miles, 3 00
To 1 day locating on said Pet. 3 00
June 1. To 1 day locating on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others. 3 00
June 3d. To travel from Chesterville to Dennis Fletcher's in Sumner, 28 miles, on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others, 2 80
To 7 days viewing and locating on said Petition. 15 00
" 5th. To travel from Sumner to Jay, on pet. of John Richardson & others, 16 miles, 1 60
To 1 day viewing and locating on said Petition. 3 00
To travel home, 20 miles, 2 00
" 13th. To travel from Turner to Stowell's Mills in Paris, on Pet. of Joseph Barrows and others,—20 miles, 2 00
To 1½ day viewing & hearing the parties, 3 00
To 3 days making Reports, 6 00
$117 60

I certify, that the within account is true as to time charges, and as to distance—according to my best knowledge and belief. JOB PRINCE.
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me.
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

For my services as County Commissioner.
1835. To travel from Brownfield to Keith's tavern in Chesterville, and home on Pet of John Bean and others, on a joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 152 miles, 15 20
Nov. 10. To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
" 11th. To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Chase and others—and adjourned, 6 00
" 13 To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties on Pet. of Jonas Davis & als—and adjourned, 6 00
May 4, 1835. To travel from Brownfield to Ebenr. Humphrey's in Jay, on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others, and home 132 miles, and adjourned, 13 20
To travel from Brownfield to Gro's tavern in Turner, on Pet. of Philo Clark and others—30 miles, 3 00
" 11th. To 3 days attendance on said Pet. 9 00
To travel from Turner to Canton point on Pet. of Reuben Wright and others, 18 miles, 1 80
" 12th. To 2½ days attendance on said Pet. 7 50
" 13th. To ½ day making reports. 1 00
To travel from Canton point to Ebenr. Humphrey's in said Canton, on Pet of Cornelius Holland & others in adjournment, and home 69 miles, 6 90
" 12th. To 6 days attendance on said Pet. 18 00
To travel from Brownfield to Keith's tavern in Chesterville, on Pet. of Ebenr. C. Chase and others by adjournment,—76 miles, 7 60
" 27, To 1 day locating on said Pet. 3 00
To travel from Keith's tavern in Chesterville, to Maj. Stone's in Jay, on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 10 miles, 1 00
June 1st. To 1 day locating on said Petition, 3 00
To travel from Maj. Stone's in Jay, to Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner, 19 miles, on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson & others, 1 90
" 3th. To 6 days attendance on said Petition, 18 00
To ½ day making reports, &c. 1 00
To travel from Cyrus Fletcher's in Sumner, to Stilman Noyes' in Jay, 16 miles, on Pet. of John Richardson & others, 1 60
" 10th. To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
To travel from Jay to Stowell's Mills in Paris, on Pet. of Robert Barrows and others, and home 64 miles, 6 40
" 15th. To 1½ days attendance on said Pet. 4 50
$139,60

I certify that the within a c is true as to time charged, and as to distance, according to my best knowledge and belief. ABEL GIBSON,
June 21, 1836. Sworn to before me.
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

The County of Oxford to John Hearsey. Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1835, Nov 10th. To joint view on Pet of John Bean and others, 1 day & travel to Keith's Mills and home, 36 miles, 6 20
To joint view, on Pet. of Ebenr. C. Chase and others, 2 days. 6 00
To joint view, on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 2 days, 6 00
Dec. 8th. To travel to Cyrus Fletcher's & home on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun and others, 29 miles, ½ day for adjournment, 3 70
" " To ½ day examining and completing reports, 1 00
1836, April 20th. To ½ day on Pet. of Philo Clark and others,
To travel to Turner Village and home on same, 32 miles,
" 29th. To ½ day on Pet of Reuben Wright and others,
May 4th. To ½ day on Pet. of Cornelius Holland and others,
" " To travel to Ebenezer Humphrey's and home, 8 miles,
" 11, 12, 13 & 14. To 4 days viewing and locating on Pet. of Philo Clark & others, and travel to Turner Village and home, 32 miles,
" 16, 17, & 18th. To 2½ days on Pet. of Reuben Wright and others.
" 18th. To ½ day making Reports.
" 19, 20, & 21. To 3 days viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of C. Holland & others, To travel to Ebenezer Humphrey's and home 8 miles,
" 30th. To ½ day locating on Pet. of C. Holland and others, in Canton,
" 31st. To 1 day locating on Pet. of Ebenezer C. Conse and others,
To travel on Pet. of Chase & others, Jun.
June 1st. To 1 day locating on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others.
" " To travel on Pet. of Davis & others, Jun.
" 2d. To ½ day locating on Pet. of C. Holland and others in Canton
" " To ½ day making Reports,
" 3, & 4th. To 2 days viewing on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others,
To travel to Cyrus Fletcher's and home on Pet of Cyrus Thompson, Jun. and others—20 miles,
" 6, 7, & 8. To 2½ days hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson Jun and others,
To travel to C. Fletcher's & home, 20 ms
" 9, & 11. To 2 days further view and locating on Pet. of Cornelius Holland & others,
To travel to Jay Meeting House and home 12 miles,
" 10th. To 1 day viewing and locating on Pet. of John Robertson and others,
" 14, & 15th. To 1½ day viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of Joseph Barrows and others and travel to South Paris and home—40 miles

I certify that this acc is true as to distance, according to my best knowledge and belief, and true as to time charged. JOHN HEARSEY.
June 24, 1836. Sworn to before me.
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1836, June 27th. To travel from Turner to Bethel and home on Pet. of Robert A. Chapman and others, 80 miles 8 00
To 5 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 15 00
September 14 To travel from Turner to John Rolf's in Rumford, on Pet. of Thomas Bragg and others 40 miles, 4 00
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3 00
" 12th. To travel from said Rolf's to Jesse Cole's in Woodstock, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 11 miles, 1 10
To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 12 00
" 19. To travel from Woodstock to Paris and back on Pet. of Jas Butterfield and others 20 miles, 2 00
To 1 day locating on said Pet. 3 00
To 1 days locating on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 3 00
To travel from Lemuel Hathaway's home, 20 miles, 2 00
" 22. To travel from Turner to Wm. Sparrow's in Hartford on Pet. Ebenezer Washburn, Jun. and others, 17 miles, 1 70
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3 00
Oct. 1st. To travel from Hartford to Jay on Pet. of Nathan Cutler and others, 18 miles, 1 10
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Cause Pet. 9 00
" 4. To travel from Jay to Wyld on Pet. of Daniel Hodgdon and others 16 miles, 1 60
To travel from Wyld to Paris to complete the location on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster & others, 4 00
To 2 days completing said location 6 00
To travel home, 20 miles, 2 00
To 2 days making reports and plans, 9 00
$101,10

The foregoing account is true, as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOB PRINCE.
Oxford, ss—Oct. 23, 1836. Sworn before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

1835. To travel from Brownfield to Bethel Hill on Pet of Robert A. Chapman & others 80 miles, 8 00
July 24. To 5 days attendance on said petition, 15 00
To travel from Walker's Mills in Greenwood home on said Pet, 41 miles, 4 10
To travel from Brownfield to John Rolf's in Rumford on Pet. of Thomas Bragg and others 80 miles, 8 00
To 5 days attendance on said Pet. 15 00
To travel from John Rolf's in Rumford to Capt. Cole's in Woodstock, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 11 miles, 1 10
" 22th. To 12 days attendance on said Pet. 31 80
To travel from Paris to Brownfield twice 72 ms. 7 20
To travel from Jos. Whitman's in Woodstock to John Butterfield's in Paris, on Pet. of John Farnell and others and back to Capt. Cole's in Woodstock, 20 miles, 2 00
To 1 days attendance on said Pet. 3 00
19th. To travel from Brownfield to Wm. Sparrow's in Hartford on Pet. of Ebenezer Washburn, and others, 61 miles, 5 10
" 22th. To 3 days attendance on said Pet. 9 00
To travel from Sparrow's in Hartford to Thomas Cutler's in Jay, on Pet. of Nathan Cutler and others, 11 miles, 1 10
Oct. 3d. To 3 days attendance on said Pet. 9 00
" 4th. To travel from Jay Hill to Joseph Browns in Wyld and back to Paris on Pet. of Daniel Hodgdon and others, 32 miles, 6 00
$99,50

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.
ABEL GIBSON.
Oxford, ss—Oct. 23, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

The County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1836, June 20th. To travel to Bethel Hill and home on the Pet. of Robert A. Chapman and others, 76 miles, 7 60
To 5 days viewing & locating road on the same 15 00
Sept. 14th. To travel to John Rolf's in Rumford on Pet of Thomas Bragg and others, 28 miles. 2 80
To 1 day viewing and locating road on the same 3 00
" 15th. To travel from John Rolf's to Jesse Cole's in Woodstock, 11 miles, on Pet. of Otis C. Bolster and others, 1 10
To viewing and locating a part of the way on the same, and further hearing on Pet. of R. A. Chapman and others, 5½ days, 25 50
" 19th. To travel on Petition of John Butterfield & others from Woodstock to Paris and back 20 miles, 2 00
To 1 day locating on the same, 3 00
" 24th. To travel from Penley's in Paris home, 22 miles, 2 20
" 26th. To travel to Wm Sparrow's in Hartford and home on Pet. of Ebenezer Washburn, Jun and others, 10 miles, 1 00
To 1 day viewing & locating on the same, 3 00
Oct. 3d. To travel to Jay M. H. twice and home once on Pet of Nathan Cutler & others 18 ms. 1 80
To 2 days viewing and locating on the same, 6 00
" 4th. To travel from Jay to Wyld on Pet of Daniel Hodgdon and others and back to South Paris, 60 ms. 6 00
" 8th. To finishing the location on pet. of Bolster & others 2 1-2 days, 7 00
To travel from South Paris home 22 miles, 2 20
$89,70

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOHN HEARSEY.
Oxford, ss—Oct. 23, 1836. Sworn to before me,
T. J. CARTER, Co. Atty.

Oxford, ss: County Commissioner's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1836.

Job Prince, travel 40 miles,	80,	attendance	3 days,	$8,	13,00
Abel Gibson, " 80 "	"	"	3 "	$9,	13 00
John Hearsey, " 40 "	80,	"	3 "	$9,	13,00

October Term, A. D 1836.

Job Prince, travel 40 miles,	8,	attendance	4 days,	$12,	$16.
Abel Gibson, " 80 "	"	"	4 "	12,	21.
John Hearsey, " 40 "	"	"	4 "	12,	16

The foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited,* and *amount* certified by the County Attorney and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by
R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.
CLERK'S OFFICE, }
Co of Oxford, Dec. 10, 1836. }

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Dennis Hayes, at Craig's Mills in Oxford, in the county of Oxford, on Wednesday the first day of February next, at one of the clock P.M., all the right, title and interest which Jacob D Brown had on the fourteenth day of December A. D 1835, in and to all real Estate situated in the town of Oxford, viz:—The lands purchased of the heirs of the late Andrew Craigie, Esq. which premises are particularly described in two Deeds from Jacob D Brown to Wm B. Abbot, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol 46, Pages 427—427—429, and 430, to which records reference is had for a more particular description. The same then being under Mortgage to John Foster & als.—The said right, title, and interest having been attached on the fourteenth day of December last.
JOHN J. PERRY, Dept. Sh'ff.
Nov. 25th, 1836, 3t3

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY:

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make a respectable acquaintance with

THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small and cheap serial periods and at most open port of all publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of procuring single numbers have the option of purchasing either when or at the period they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work to embrace, with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON HILTZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, if ordering to save one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

Just Published, A Steam Voyage down the Danube, with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey,* &c. by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treatises, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the mere works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally thrown around among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim in the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made from among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the noble purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to recommence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of reperusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their conection. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should compel the generality of his readers—not the students of the literary ones, of course—to keep up with this publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was customarily encouraged, yet the expence was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expences by enlarged patronage.

The Work.

Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would do better had it expedient to commence the later work. But, be it remembered, that in it, taking of the cheapness of Constable it is in *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for mere *fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent work; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to exit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a mélange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

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